British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1013. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

On a more careful perusal of the papers brought by the last packet, we meet with a good deal of interesting matter in relation to this country, which we intend to transfer to our columns as circumstances may admit. The *Times* continues to distinguish itself for the virulence of its attacks against this country and its Government, and has even concluded a truce with the demagogue of Conciliation Hall, so that the joint invectives of the two greatest declaimers in Europe are directed against General Rosas, who, however, is as invulnerable to their shafts as the Emperor of Russia, to whom he is represented by O'Connell as being only second in monstrosity. The *Times*, in pursuing this conduct, only fulfils its mission, whilst the Irish agitator betrays the inveteracy of his *jesuitical* prejudices, which the blarney of O'Brien, imbecile as he is, has been able to turn to account. The *Times* also vents its spite against the signers of the memorial forwarded by the British residents in Buenos Ayres to Lord Aberdeen, remonstrating against the contemplated intervention; and a correspondent of its—one of the Lafone clique in Liverpool—among other ridiculous assertions, has the impudence to affirm that the signatures were obtained by threats. We are satisfied that the parties who were instrumental in getting up that memorial as well as those who signed it will throw back with indignation and contempt those vile aspersions in the teeth of their slanderers. Nor does the *Times* in its wrath spare the *British Packet.* "The principal organ of the Argentine Dictator, it says, is a journal written and printed in English at Buenos Ayres, in which every act of cruelty or oppression he has ever committed, is palliated or defended; and this same journal is now labouring to stimulate the people of Buenos Ayres against the English Government, and to delude the English Government with respect to the real intentions of Rosas." We owe it to the memory of our departed friend to give the most distinct and positive contradiction to this base calumny, by which it is in vain attempted to cast a doubt upon facts that cannot be fairly impugned. Truth is powerful and must prevail.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* and the *Times* agree with each other in their misrepresentations and their sophistry, but the cause of justice is not without able advocates in France as well as England. M. Bourbillon, formerly Chargé d'Affaires to this Government, and Admiral Lainé's Aid-de-camp had arrived at Paris, and it was said, that, in view of the communications of which they had been the bearers, the Cabinet had formed an opinion but little favourable to the proceedings of Baron Deffaudis and the Admiral in this river. Private letters state that the latter would receive a reprimand by this packet, and that the Baron would be removed. One thing appears to be certain, and that is, that the Ministers of the United States both in London and Paris had made very urgent representations to both courts with respect to their doings in these quarters.

We insert elsewhere the concise but pithy proclamation issued by General Urquiza on opening the campaign against the insurgents of Corrientes. All the accounts from Entrerios are concurrent as to the brilliant state of the liberating army.

If the Montevideo papers are to be creditted, Paraguay has at length been wheedled into an alliance offensive and defensive with the Correntino rebels, and has actually declared war against the Argentine Republic. Should this information prove correct, there cannot for a moment be a doubt that it is the artifices of those false heralds of "peace and friendship," Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, that have finally overcome the reluctance of the Paraguayans to abandon the policy that had hitherto preserved them from the thousand evils to which the sister states have been so long subject. Perhaps, what more than all has decided their ruler is the knowledge of a fact publicly reported in Montevideo, namely, that the arms purchased for the rebels and forwarded by the convoy at present ascending the Paraná have been paid for by Mr. Ouseley. It was natural for the Paraguayans to suppose that this was done by orders of the British Government, whereas it is a private mercantile speculation of the Minister, he having, as is confidently affirmed, drawn on his own banker in London. Be this as it may, the ambitious dictator of Paraguay will ere long rue as bitterly as ever did Rivera the rash step into which he has been betrayed merely to promote the designs of foreign agents. Foolish man! he did not think the patrimony of Francia secure enough even by making his brother a Bishop—he must risk everything by embarking in an enterprize which requires talents and resources which neither he nor his province possesses in the most remote degree. He doubtless reckons for support on the proverbial docility of the people over whom he presides with despotic sway. The love of fatherland, for which the Paraguayans are distinguished, would assuredly lend him that support to resist invasion; but we mistake much the character of that singleminded people if they allow themselves to be sent like sheep to the slaughter for no other purpose but to defend a cause entirely foreign to them. If there be a people that hate the very name of foreigner it is the Paraguayans.

The Montevidean scribes chuckle very much at the idea of this new accession to the ranks of the enemies of the Argentine Government; but they have forgotten that the latter is accustomed to conquer difficulties, and that the power of the Confederation and the genius of its Chief have never shone more conspicuously than when the Republic was engaged single handed with France, Santa Cruz, Rivera, and Lavalle, to say nothing of the minor leaders, who, with the aid of foreign gold, excited frequent rebellious movements throughout the land.

It is understood that the House of Representatives has agreed to the report of the Committee of Finance, authorising the Mint to issue $2,300,000 currency each month during the present blockade, and for 3 months after, in order to defray the most urgent expenses of the Administration.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday	83
Sunday	87
Monday	82
Tuesday	82
Wednesday	79
Thursday	81
Friday	79

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January 1822, up to the end of December 1845, together with Cash Account from 1st September to the 31st December of the present year.

Public Stocks.

Dr.

	4 per 100. Ds.	6 per 100. Ds.
To Amount created by laws 30th October 1821, up to 28th March 1840	2,000,000	52,360,000
	2,000,000	52,360,000

Cr.

	4 per 100 Ds. Rs.	6 per 100 Ds. Rs.
By Amount, of Stock, not in circulation, belonging to corporations and pious Establishments	146,983 2¼	812,845 5
By Amount of Stock unclaimed	10,397 ¼	7,438 ¼
By " " redeemed 30th September 1845 by the sinking fund	685,863 7½	31,246,535 7¼
By Amount of Stock redeemed between the 1st September and 31st December last 6 ∂ at the price of 78, 79, and 79½ ∂	" "	789,550 2
By balance, being amount in circulation at this date	1,156,814 7¼	19,473,660 ¼
	2,000,000	52,360,000

Cash Account.

	Ds. Rs.	Ds. Rs.
To balance of September last	" " "	657,036 ¼
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking fund, October, November and December	" " "	938,799 4¼
To Amount received for ordinary sinking funds	133,399 3¼	
To Amount for interest on capital sunk	487,095 6¼	
	620,495 1½	1,595,835 4¼

		Ds. Rs.	Ds. Rs.
By Amount of Interest in October last	4 per 100	12,554 6	330,556 2
	6 per 100	318,001 4	
By Amount invested in redeeming Stock, in the present quarter		" " "	620,495 1¼
By balance to next month.	For Interest	435,251 2¼	644,784 1¼
	For sinking fund	209,532 7	
			1,595,835 5¼

Buenos Aires, 24th December, 1845.

John Alsina, Presid.—Miguel de Riglos, Vice-Presid.—John Baptista Peña—Bonifacio Huergo—Simon R. Mier—Agustin I. de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

Advertisement

BUENOS AYRES
Union Library.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the abovementioned Institution will be held in the Library at half-past 8 o'clock on the Evening of Tuesday, 20th inst., for the purpose of electing a Committee for the management of the affairs of the Institution for the present year

Buenos Ayres, 8th Jan., 1846.

REMARKS ON THE PUBLIC CURRENCY.

" Para prevenir cualquiera alza artificial en el metálico, podria convenir, os ocupaseis de acordar una medida justa y conveniente."—*Mensage del Gobierno á la Vigesima Tercera Lejislatura.*

Mr. Editor,—We consider the above quotation fraught with matter of the highest importance; demanding the serious and impartial attention not only of the Executive and Legislature, but of the community at large. The sudden and extreme fluctuations in our public currency is an evil that has long been preying on the very vitals of the State. Its malefic influence extends to every department. At one time it robs the Public Treasury of the funds destined for the public service; at another, it deprives the merchant of the fair profits to which he is entitled, or, what is still worse, gradually absorbs his capital, entailing upon the community bankruptcy, mutual distrust, and the thousand ills that follow in their train. The employé, the mechanic, the labourer, all are destined to suffer, without the means of escape or redress. And, as the climax of hardship and injustice, the widow, the minor, the orphan, are plundered of the sacred bequest, destined by conjugal or parental affection, for their support; the fruit, it may be, of a long life of patient industry, or unrepining self-denial. Such are, and must be, the direct and necessary consequences of our monetary system.

The indirect effects, meanwhile, are equally prejudicial, and still more demoralizing. Business is no longer based on sound calculation, but on vague conjecture and reckless speculation. In ordinary circumstances, caution, industry, and perseverance, ensure a certain degree of success; but shackled with a fluctuating medium of exchange, all these virtues, deservedly of the highest repute in every commercial community, may be overborne and rendered nugatory by the operation of causes over which the individual has no manner of control. Hence, their operation becomes feeble and uncertain, and their gradual disappearance the inevitable result. In every transaction reference is necessarily made to the established medium of exchange, as likely to be affected by contingent events. This prevision is innocent in itself, nay, proper and laudable. Every one is entitled to guard against threatened danger, whether to his person or interests. The very same prevision, requisite for self-preservation, may, however, tempt a man to enter into speculation, based on the probability of certain events. And here the danger becomes imminent. The moment we attempt in the slightest degree to modify the course of events, so as to favour our pet speculation, we cease to be good men and good citizens; though we may retain, or even acquire the reputation of shrewd and successful merchants. This is the practical evil of which we complain,—an evil growing out of, and fostered by our circulating medium;—an evil that every legislative enactment should carefully counteract. Self-interest is a powerful spring of action, and the interests of the community run a great risk of being sacrificed when the interests of a numerous and influential class are placed in opposition. Peace, union, harmonious co-operation cannot be expected when personal considerations meet and clash at every step. Fear or prudence may restrain from overt acts, but if self-interest goad men on, minor forms of hostility are never wanting. The wilful misrepresentation, the unfounded report, the implied doubt or apprehension, the expressive shrug or contortion of the features, may all sap the foundation of public order, thwart the best concerted measures of administration, and destroy at once that unanimity of aim and harmony of action which are the essential requisites of a Republican form of Government. These are evils to be apprehended in every state of society, much more in a young state recently emancipated, with but an imperfect constitutional organization; exhausted by the protracted struggle for national independence, smarting under the effects of intestine dissensions, and consequent changes and revolutions, inseparable from youth and inexperience, and, lastly, composed, as ours is, of heterogeneous elements, little adhesive in their own nature, and with little or no tendency to patriotic amalgamation. In the discussion and decision of a simple political problem, the foreign capitalist has of course neither voice nor vote, but in the operation of this great principle, involving a nation's credit, its internal prosperity, and we may almost say, its external dignity and independence, every capitalist may and does exercise a definite influence; and it is to be feared that the quality and extent of this influence will in general be determined more by personal than patriotic considerations. Palliatives are worse than useless in a disease so inveterate. The time has arrived when the sore must be probed to the bottom, and a radical application made.

Immedicable membrum ferro exscindendum est.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing our Paper Currency an incurable evil. We do not say that the time has arrived for the actual amputation, but we do say, that even now preparations should be made for that purpose. It is in vain to think of regulating the price of Gold and Silver. They possess an intrinsic conventional value subject only to very slight and almost imperceptible variations. The fluctuations are wholly and exclusively in our Paper Currency, and to it as the source of all our evils, must attention be directed. The grand problem now submitted by the Executive to the Legislature,—the grand problem so interesting to the community, is:—How can we best fix and regulate the actual value of our Paper Currency, and most effectually provide for its gradual and total extinction? No doubt the same ends may be attained by a variety of means. Our opinion, and for reasons to be hereafter assigned, is in favour of a law to the following effect:—

1st.—That the paper money actually in circulation, or that may hereafter be issued for the purpose of circulation, shall be regulated at two hundred current paper dollars for an ounce of Gold, or twelve current paper dollars per silver dollar.

2d.—That in all pending contracts, and in all contracts that may hereafter be effected, two hundred paper dollars shall be held a legal tender in payment of an ounce of gold, and *vice versa*, that an ounce of gold shall be held a legal tender in payment of two hundred paper dollars; and this, whatever exceptions or stipulations to the contrary may appear on the face of the document.

3d.—That as soon as peace is restored, arrangements shall be made for the total extinction of the Paper Currency;—the process of extinction or conversion, whatever may be its practical details, to be based on the relative values sanctioned in the preceding articles.

These, Mr. Editor, we consider the fundamental bases of a practical measure, and if you think proper, through the medium of your journal, to submit them to the public, we may, on a future occasion, furnish some further remarks and illustrations bearing on this all-interesting subject.

Buenos Ayres, 7th January, 1846.

A. B.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The hit at the 'Congress of Verona' by the 'Defender of Greece,' with some little alteration, can be well applied by this country to the present policy of England and France.—See Byron's 'Age of Bronze,' stanza VIII.

Oh, intervention! What! that hallow'd name
Which freed all Greece? By rivetting her chains
To a Bavarian! With the sound arise,
Like Samuel's shade to Saul's monarchic eyes,
The prophets of young Freedom summon'd far
From climes of Washington and Bolivar;
Henry, the forest-born Demosthenes,
Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas; (1)
And stoic Franklin's energetic shade,
Robed in the lightnings which his hand allay'd;
And Washington, the tyrant-tamer, wake,
To bid us blush for these same chains, or break.
But *who* compose this senate of the few
To *humanise* the many? Who now renew
This consecrated name, till then assigned
To councils held to benefit mankind?
Who now assemble at the holy call?
The blest Alliance, which says three are all!
An earthly trinity! which wears the shape
Of heaven's, as man is mimick'd by the ape.
A pious unity! in purpose one—
To melt three fools to a Napoleon;
Ouseley, Garibaldi and Deffaudis.
Why, Egypt's gods are rational to these;
Their dogs and oxen knew their own degrees,
And, quiet in their kennel or their shed,
Cared little, so that they were duly fed;
But these, more hungry, must have something more,
The power to bark and bite, to toss and gore.
Ah! how much happier were good Æsop's frogs
Than we! for these are animated logs,
With ponderous malice swaying to and fro,
And crushing nations with a stupid blow;
All dully anxious to leave little work
For Paz, the revolutionary stork.

(1) Patrick Henry, of Virginia, a leading member of the American Congress, died in June, 1797. Lord Byron alludes to his famous speech in 1765, in which, on saying, "Cæsar had his Brutus—Charles the First had his Cromwell—and George the Third——" Henry was interrupted with a shout of "Treason, treason!"—but coolly finished the sentence with—"George the Third *may profit by their example*."

For the "British Packet."

There are, to whom the light of life
Is yet in all its morning glory,
And much they dread the sickening strife
That closes life's eventful story.

To them, the hours of life are bright,
Fair hope each rising day adorning,
And scenes of joy and forms of light
Cluster around each opening morning.

They have not learned that hopes deceive,
That *friends* betray and *foes* ensnare,
They dread the voice that bids them leave
A scene so bright, a world so fair.

Tho' here and there a cloud appears
To dim the beauty of their skies,
Yet, scattered o'er their coming years,
A thousand stars in glory rise.

How can they die, and leave a world
Whose sweets as yet they've scarcely tasted,
Ere joy's bright wings are half unfurled,
Or rapture's golden sands are wasted!

Ah, no! but they must live awhile,
And crop life's flowers while in the blossom,
And feast their eyes on beauty's smile,
And rest on friendship's faithful bosom.

Life is *too* sweet, *too* precious now,
For them to leave; the vernal wreath
Of youth is fresh upon their brow,
And morning airs around them breathe.

But as they yet have only known
Life's morning blush and sunny skies,
Not oft has disappointment thrown
Its solemn shadows o'er their eyes.

Some days may pass in gladness on,
Brightened by joy's meridian light,
But it is well, if life's young dawn
Sink not full soon to sorrow's night.

C.

The CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE *of Buenos Ayres* vs. *the sham Peacemakers.*

Buenos Ayres, September 23d, 1845.

To H. E. Señor Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c., Buenos Ayres.

Sir,

I have this moment received the note which Your Excellency did me the honour of addressing to me, under date of yesterday, in which you inform me you have made known to H. E. the Governor the necessity which, in consequence of the establishing of the blockade, I should be under, of ceasing in my intercourse with the Government, and of leaving the Argentine Territory.

Your Excellency informs me at the same time, that you have been directed by H. E. the Governor to ask of me explanations on many points tending to establish what has been, during my residence here, the character of the relations of the Legation of H. M. the King with the Argentine Government, and the conduct of this Government in the business which it has fallen to my lot to transact with it.

I am so much the more disposed to give Y. E. the explanations you ask of me, as I have already transmitted to the Government of H. M. the King, on many points alluded to in Y. E.'s note, exact and extensive information.

I take Y. E.'s questions in the order they have been propounded. 1st. Since the moment when I was placed here at the head of H. M's. Legation, until this day, I can alledge no complaint against the Argentine Government for any direct act tending to subvert the amicable relations existing between France and the Confederation, nor which could imply forgetfulness of the protection due to foreigners established in the territory of the Confederation. If at any time I have had to make remonstrances in favour of some Frenchmen, against any act emanating from a subaltern authority, justice has at once been done.

2d. I am not aware that at the head of the Police here a society is to be found famous for deeds of a sinister character. As to the papers of protection given to French subjects at the office of the Legation, having been torn by agents of this Government, and the holders of those papers having been subsequently arrested and made to serve in the Argentine troops, no such fact ever came to my knowledge, but for greater certainty I have had the most minute inquiries instituted within the last two days, and I

can affirm, in the most positive manner, that such an occurrence has not taken place since I have been here. Some Frenchmen had been inscribed on the muster-roll; only one had been made to perform duty; at my request they were all immediately recognised to be exempt from service. I have already thanked Y. E. for the promptness with which this was done.

3d. No Frenchwoman has addressed herself to me, complaining that a passport had been refused to her for the purpose rejoining her husband; no child who had been prohibited from returning to his parents. I only know that in virtue of a general measure, previously to my arrival, no passports for Montevideo were given.

4th. Moreover I do not know that the Police of this Province has by means of terror obliged French subjects to sign petitions in opposition to their Government.

With regard to the assassination of the Scotch family, of which Y. E. makes mention in your note, there has been no reason for my being called upon to make inquiries, but the deed has greatly excited public attention, and I have been made aware of active measures taken by order of the Argentine Government to discover the perpetrators of the crime, and although those measures have not hitherto been attended with success, I am, for my own part, perfectly convinced of their sincerity. I have also long since expressed myself in this sense to the Government of H. M. the King.

I will moreover add, that although I am necessarily but very imperfectly informed of what passes in the Banda Oriental, I have asked two months ago from Montevideo for precise information on the alledged massacre of one thousand prisoners after the battle of India Muerta. The information which has been transmitted to me, in answer, by a person in whom I place full confidence, and who is in a position to know the truth, leaves no room to believe that such a statement is grounded on fact.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

J. DE MAREUIL.

Legation of the United States.

Buenos Ayres, 9th December, 1845.

To His Excellency Dr. Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the date of the 2d of December. In this you remind me of the letter addressed to me by Your Excellency under date of the 30th of September, and to which you have as yet not received my reply.

Until the receipt of the letter of Your Excellency of the 2d of December, I was not aware (as I now am) of the full and entire extent of the embarrassments caused by the delay in this my reply. I regret exceedingly indeed the inconveniences you have brought to my notice, but permit me to assure you that this delay has been unavoidable on my part.

In your letter of the 30th of September you inform me that *the Ministers Plenipotentiary of France and Great Britain pretend to uphold their unjustifiable and injurious blockade declared by them on the coasts and ports of Buenos Ayres, in their letter to Your Excellency, dated at Montevideo, on the 18th of September last, upon notorious calumnies, and that these calumnies have made it the duty of the Government of Buenos Ayres to subject these calumnies to the severe and impartial judgment of Nations; and for the accomplishment of a purpose so eminently just and proper, His Excellency the Governor requests me to give explanations in relation to the line of conduct pursued by the Government of the Argentine Confederation, with regard to the Legation of the United States, in the maintenance of the relations of friendship in the different affairs that have taken place between these two Governments since my arrival in Buenos Ayres.*

On this point I state with pleasure that the conduct of the Argentine Government has been such as, in my opinion, to have had a powerful tendency to maintain and cherish the relations of friendship between the Argentine Confederation and the United States; and justice here requires me to say I am fully persuaded that if a greater progress has not been made in carrying into effect the important objects for which I have been encharged by the Government of the United States near the Argentine Confederation, this delay has been produced in a most important degree by the great embarrassments growing out of various unjustifiable attacks upon the vital interests of this country by different European agents since my arrival here. Of many of these acts, which have passed in review before me, I have endeavoured in a most impartial manner to form accurate opinions, and I have come to the conclusion just indicated.

Your Excellency moreover calls my attention more particularly to the treatment of foreigners, of whatever nation, and whether at the head of the Department of the Police of this city, there is any association famous by a multitude of sinister acts. To this I can assure you, that although I have heard this asserted, nothing has come before me to give any authentic proof of it, and that none of my countrymen have ever made any complaints to me of any such sinister acts practised upon them.

And again, you enquire whether by said Police any papers of protection given by the United States to their citizens, have been torn up, and whether under pretext of not having such papers, any one of the citizens of the United States has been arrested to serve in the troops of this Republic. My situation and duty will enable me to give to this enquiry a reply the most distinct and accurate. In no case whatever has any complaint ever been made before me by any citizen of the United States, of any paper of protection having been thus torn up; and that any citizen of the United States has been arrested, and sent to serve in the troops of this Republic, I am persuaded has never taken place. Had any such case occurred, there is scarcely a possibility but that it must have been brought before me.

Again: whether any passports may have been refused in any case whatever to women, in order that they may unite themselves to their husbands, and to children, that they might rejoin their parents. To this I reply that I have no information of any such case.

Again: whether my countrymen, or any other foreigners have ever been compelled to sign any petitions in opposition to their respective Governments. To this I reply that I know of no such petition thus signed. On the contrary, on the 24th of last July it was publicly announced, upon authority which will scarcely be asserted as having acted by the compulsion of the Police of Buenos Ayres, that "the protection afforded by the Argentine Government to the British residents in Buenos Ayres, has ever been most complete and satisfactory." (See Captain Hotham's letter of the 24th July, 1845, hereto annexed, marked A.)

And this statement has been fully confirmed by a petition to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, signed by a number of British residents in the City and Province of Buenos Ayres, in the month of August last. These residents say:—"the most ample, generous, and efficient protection has been afforded, and especially so during the administration of His Excellency Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres." (B.) It is proper for me to state in regard to this petition, that I have no reason whatever to believe that this has been signed under compulsion, but, on the contrary, that it has been signed without any compulsion, and for the preservation of their dearest rights. As Englishmen their right to address petitions to their throne and parliament is undoubted. They have but exercised their right in *compliance with their duty.*

As to the vociferations of the Police in a threatening tone at the public square against the mediating powers, their Plenipotentiaries and subjects, I have no knowledge.

You ask respecting some unfortunate assassinations, and more particularly that of a Scotch family. To this I reply, that from the best information which I have, there are few countries in which efforts and measures more diligent and successful can be found in the prevention and punishment of such offences. And when I look around me and see the good order and decorum that prevails in the midst of a war founded on the most unjustifiable and extraordinary pretences, I cannot but commend the forbearance of the people, and Government; I feel it an imperious duty to avail myself of this opportunity to say that the return of so much forbearance towards so much outrage will receive as it richly merits the approbation of the Christian and civilized world.

As it respects the circumstances of the war in the Banda Oriental, and what took place after the battle of India Muerta in relation to the assassination and butchery in cold blood of one thousand prisoners of war, I have no evidence whatever upon which to found a just belief that any such butchery took place. But on the contrary, permit me to say, of this butchery, that the evidence is far less conclusive than that of the roasting of men, women, and children, near Algiers; of the indiscriminate slaughter in almost all the Provinces of India; of the purchase of the scalps of men, women, and children from Indian; and the butchery of prisoners at the River Rasin by British allies: and, lastly, the representations made to me by a distinguished gentleman and soldier, having no connexion whatever with any of the transactions of the different parties and nations of La Plata, and one whom I am proud to know is my countryman; the representations of this gentleman make me think that had the fact been as stated the most conclusive evidence would have been adduced.

The accounts which have reached me respecting the violence and pillage of the town of Colonia in the Oriental Republic are not harmonious. The weight of evidence preponderates much to shew that this pillage was done by the English and French allies, aided by an Italian, Garibaldi.

Previous to the joint attack and its capture by them, business and trade had been carried on in peace and quiet. It was this visit which has produced the violence and pillage that took place.

Assuredly, if the destruction of the property was occasioned by the Orientals, who that has a spark of patriotism would not prefer to see the destruction of this property by them, rather than that it should fali into the hands of an enemy? The thirst for plunder, gratified by indulgence, does but increase the appetite, and furnish incentives and means to continue the war.

And there are few heroic deeds upon which the imagination basks with more satisfaction than those of a people, who determined to be free, leave nothing to an invading enemy but the spot they momentarily stand on, and that in which they are interred.

In conclusion, having thus endeavoured to answer the different enquiries presented to me by H. E. General Rosas, it is proper for me to state to Your Excellency that I have received the copy of the "Coleccion de Documentos Oficiales sobre la Mision de S. M. Britanica y S. M. el Rey de los Franceses, &c.," and also a copy of the letter of these same Ministers addressed to Y. E. on the 18th September last, dated at Montevideo.

As these communications shew the grounds adduced by the Ministers of England and France for the interruption of neutral trade now entirely suspended, or materially injured in all the waters of the River Plate, I shall feel it my duty to place before Y. E. some further communication on the subject of them.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I am your friend.

WM. BRENT, JR.

☞ Documents A and B annexed to the above are omitted, as they have been published already in the "British Packet.'

(To be continued)

PROCLAMATION.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre Rios.

CORRENTINOS!

A second time do I return among you, animated with the same friendly feelings as I came the first. You then saw me fulfil every thing I promised you. I am and wish to be your good friend—Let no one fear—I march to liberate and protect you. The valiant army which I command comes on a mission of peace and concord. It comes to eject from your country the infamous traitor and ruthless Unitarian José Maria Paz. Wherefore has he come to this country? You did not call, nor did you need him. He came but to fan the flames of discord among you that you should fight with your brethren for his sole profit. He respects nothing to enrich himself and conceal his crimes with your blood. He has already caused a countless number of Correntinos to perish, whose mothers, wives and children are plunged in grief. Miscreant! What has he said to you? Has he promised you glad laurels? Remember what your Province was, and behold what it now is in the hands of that traitor. Ruins and desolation, misery and tears. Abandon that perfidious wretch, and let the sword of Justice alight but upon him alone. Rally round your fellow-countrymen who are with us and the faithful defenders of the sacred cause which the Argentine Confederation sustains, under the guidance of the Immortal American, the Illustrious General Rosas. This brave army comes to liberate you from that vile tyrant and his accomplices, and to restore placid peace in your beloved country. After having accomplished this, it will bid you farewell, and so will also its Chief, who ever has been, and is, your best friend—

JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

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MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 10—*Wind S.S.E.*

Arrived, a barque

January 11—*Wind N.*

Arrived, French schooner of war (late Sardinian) Orestes, apparently from Colonia.

H. B. M's. schooner (tender) Vigilant, apparently from Colonia.

Sailed, French barque which arrived yesterday, for Montevideo, having been warned off by the Curaçoa.

French schooner of war (late Sardinian) Orestes, in the direction of Colonia.

January 12.—*Wind N.—at noon changed to N.E.*

Sailed, during the night previous, H. B. M. schooner (tender) Vigilant.

January 13.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

January 14.—*Wind N. N. E., in the afternoon it changed to S. E. with rain.*

Arrived, H. B. M's. brig Racer, 16 guns, Capt. Archibald Reed, from Montevideo.

Spanish brig of war Heroé, 14 guns, Captain José Dueñas, bearing the broad pendant of the Capitaine de frégate D. Antonio Estrada, Commander of the Spanish naval forces in the River Plate.

Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworthy Pym, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falmouth.

Passengers—Messrs. Francis Halbach, Alexander Miller, and 12 others.

January 15.—*Wind N. W.*

H. B. M. schooner Spider which sailed yesterday afternoon anchored again, a strong head wind preventing her from continuing on her voyage—she again sailed this morning.

January 16.—*Wind N. N. W., in the afternoon changed to S. E. with rain.*

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Angelita, for Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO

from 27th December to 3rd January.

Danish brig Albina, H. J. Jorgeusen, from Rio Grande 22nd December.

French barque Colombien, Soluier, from Rio Grande 25th December.

Sardinian schooner brig Agato, Dalloso, from St. Catherine's 19th December.

Austrian ship Fideli, B. Garagnin, from Rio Janeiro 16th December.

British brig Stephen Wright, J. Jackson, from Hull 20th September.

French steamer Gassendi, from Rio Janeiro.

British brig Highland Chief, J. Young, from Lisbon 2nd October.

French brig Courier de la Seine inferieur, Milles, from Havre de Grace 9th September.

British barque Francis Burn, Edington, from Liverpool 29th October.

Sardinian schooner brig Juramento, Pablo Badaro, from Rio Janeiro 18th December.

Sardinian schooner brig Fortuna, Capello, from Santos 17th December.

Brazilian polacre Providencia, Machado, from St. Catherine's 18th December.

French barque Commerce de Paris, Got, from Rio Janeiro 29th December.

Hamburg brig Jorge Aloise, Valentin, from Rio Grande 29th December.

Danish brig Jupiter, Iverson, from Parnagua 23rd December.

Danish brig Louise, Elberg, from Memel 22nd September.

Spanish brig Santa Ana, Gorodo, from Malaga 27th October.

Spanish brig Temerario, Bolli, from Barcelona 28th September and Malaga 28th October.

Brazilian brig Pensamiento, Coelho Riveiro, from Rio Janeiro 20th December.

French barque Celestine, Lacouture, from Bayonne 22nd October.

American brig Tally-ho, Berryman, from Norfolk 5th October.

British brig Agnes, Alexander, from Rio Janeiro 13th December.

Sardinian schooner brig Sol, Melo, from St. Catherine's 20th December.

Brazilian brig Memoria, Vieira, from Rio Grande 28th December.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.

Oct. 14, British brig Superb, Tapp, hence 21st July.
Nov. 5, Do. do. Constance, Chamber, hence 6th August.

AT LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 14, British brig Mars, Dunn, hence 21st July.

AT PLYMOUTH.

Nov. 2, Prussian brig Carl, Martincourt, hence 7th August.

AT FOLKSTONE.

Oct. 31, Bremen barque Maria Albina, Haesloop, hence 27th August, for Bremen.

AT ANTWERP.

Oct. 13, Danish schooner Succours, Schmidt, hence 16th July.
" 41, British brig Maid of Athens, Laing, hence 13th August.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

Oct. 10, French barque Normandie, Hamel, hence 24th July.

AT BREMEN.

Oct. 23, Bremen brigantine Delphin, Spille, hence 17th August.

AT NEW YORK.

Oct. 17, American brig Francis P. Peck, Sprague, hence 12th August.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

Dec. 1, Sardinian brigantine Iride, Gaggino, hence 28th October.
" 2, Brazilian polacre Condor, Nicolich, hence 4th November.
" 2, Danish brigantine Union, Kier, from Montevideo 24th November.
" 2, Brazilian brig Leao, Federico, from Montevideo 10th November.
" 7, American brig Osceola, Bacon, from Montevideo 26th November.
" 8, Belgian galliot Theodore, Dufte, from Montevideo 27th November.
" 9, Sardinian schooner Providenza, Ravena, hence 24th November.
" 10, American barque Lætitia, Lewis, from Montevideo 1st December.
" 11, Chilian barque Rumcua, Johnson, from Montevideo 1st December.
" 14, American brig Noble, Speechts, from Montevideo 4th December.
" 16, Hamburg brig Vesta, Benhor, from Montevideo 3rd December.
" 17, Sardinian schooner Venus, Benetti, from Montevideo 5th December.

The new American schooner Fame, Schiaffino, sailed from Baltimore the latter part of October for the River Plate.

The Joven Zoylo, Abaîle, sailed from Malaga for Buenos Ayres on 25th September.

The American brig Tally-ho which arrived at Montevideo on 31st ult., had previously put in to Rio Janeiro, having sprung her main mast, lost some spars, and two boys overboard.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Dec. 13.—The schooner Catalina got under weigh and anchored again.

No other movements worthy of notice have taken place during the week.

This day (17th inst.,) completes the 112th day of the blockade.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.

FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.

Schooner Catalina.

SPANISH—Brig Hero, 14 guns, Captain José Dueñas, bearing the broad pennant of D. Antoino Estrada, Commander of the Spanish naval forces in the River Plate.

SARDINIAN—Brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain Baron Tolosano.

BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argus, 12 guns, Captain Eugenio Tabares.

Schooner Angelita, Capt. Juan da Silva Blanco.

DIED.

On the 27th ult., aged 23 years, at Montevideo, *Mr. George James*, native of Wolverhampton, England. His remains were interred in the British Protestant Cemetery of that city.

On the 12th inst., of dysentry, on board H. B. M. schooner Spider, *William Nichols*, seaman, native of Cornwall, England, aged 23 years. His remains were brought on shore on the 14th, and conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery in this city, followed by the officers and crew of said vessel.

Advertisements.

PORTER & ALE,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

For Sale at the Store No, 149 *Calle de la Reconquista.*

ALSO, Currants and Raisins, Carolina and Brazil Rice, Loaf and White and Brown Sugar, Tea of various classes, Wine in bottles, of superior quality, Pickles and Sauces, Wheat and Rice Flour, and sundry other articles, all on reasonable terms. 1.p.

Sale by Auction,

BY IBARRA & MACOME.

ON the Alameda, in the Corralon, next to Galeano's, on MONDAY 19th inst., at 11 o'Clock precisely, will be sold to the highest bidder, a lot of fire wood, of a vessel broken up, in lots to suit purchasers; amongst the different lots wood will be found suitable for other purpose.

Wanted.

AN English Girl or Woman is wanted as Cook, in a foreign family. Enquire at No. 123, Calle de Maypû.

Mrs. Whitaker

BEGS leave to thank the public for the patronage she has received since the death of her late husband, and hopes by every attention to orders intrusted to her care, to merit a continuance of the same. Funerals of every description performed in the most elegant order, and on moderate terms.

Apply at No. 65 Calle de 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	410	á	415	each
Do. Patriot	408	á	412	do.
Plata, macuquina	19	á	19½	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	25	á	25½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	24	á	25	do.
Six per cent. Stock	70	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England	2	á	2¼d.	
Do. France	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	2	á	2½	do. do.
Do. United States	20			nominal.
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	52	á	55	per pesada.
Do. France	46	á	48	do.
Do. North America	46	á	48	do.
Do. Spain	48	á	52	do.
Do. salted	withoutprice			do.
Do. Horse	20	á	21	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	28	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine	35	á	38	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	3½	á	4	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	withoutprice			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	28	á	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	48	do.
Do. long	65	á	85	do.
Wool, common, washed	23	á	25	do
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	13	á	14	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	6	á	7	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	9	á	9½	do.
Salted tongues	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 420 dollars. The lowest price 370 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¼d. The lowest do. 2

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.